Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 115 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, April 26, 1794. [Whole No. 511.]

PIRACY!

☞ THE ſchooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Iſland of Bona Viſta, was on the 18th of October laſt, while lying at anchor in the road of that Iſland, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other perſon, name unknown.—This veſſel was ſold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Viſta in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, ſtate of Virginia, and was regiſtered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was printed on her ſtern—Her dimenſions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the veſſel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the veſſel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the ſale of her, and the other perſons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the veſſel conſiſted of the following articles.—2 caſes containing 74 pieces Linen; caſe Wine-Glaſſes; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do inferior, 2 m ys of Salt; ſhe had ſeven ſmall arms and ſome piſtols.

If any perſon can give any information of this veſſel, or any part of the property, ſo that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to juſtice, they are requeſted to inform Meſſrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boſton.

March 17. diw.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.
April 5. w&s1m.

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794 dtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Crukſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES

OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,
Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituated on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&s1f

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.

Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.

Price 1 8 of a Dollar.
April 22. mw&f3w

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Lately Publiſhed.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobſon,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&s3w

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
January 23 m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt of May,
The noted Eſtate, called
Johnſon Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

ADVERTISEMENT.

OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. The ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the original letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt Maſter General.

Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

☞ Thoſe perſons who undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever, from any lands of the real eſtate of the late Richard Stockton Eſq. deceaſed, in the weſtern precinct of the county of Somerſet in the ſtate of New Jerſey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requeſted to deſiſt from ſo doing, or they will be proceeded againſt in ſuch manner as may prove troubleſome and expenſive to themſelves.

April 16. *w&s2w

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GENOA, Jan. 10.

The following picture will give thoſe who are deſirous of obtaining a juſt idea of the affairs of Genoa, which continue to be greatly embarraſſed ſome information on that ſubject. The members of government, that is, the whole nobility are of courſe all ariſtocrats, ſome young men excepted. It would have been eaſy, eſpecially after the capture of Toulon, to have induced the Republic to declare in favor of the combined powers. Government would have found no oppoſition from the claſs which you call commoners, nor from the people, for ſay what we will, the general intereſt of Genoa is to preſerve its trade: that of guarding its property veſted in the funds of France, is but a ſecondary motive; but, in conſequence of the extreme violence of the Engliſh, the propenſity of the ſecond claſs who are rich and of the people who are not without energy, is entirely changed. This injuſtice has at length produced a ſpirit of independence. The recovery of Toulon, which would render an invaſion of Genoa on the part of France more practicable, added to the juſt conduct of the French with reſpect to the Republic, has confirmed this change of ſentiment, and neutrality at all events is to be maintained. As the government has no power except when it has the general voice in its favor, a revolution might be expected, were it to adopt a different conduct. Hence, the refuſal of treating with Sir Gilbert Elliot at La Spezzia.—The government dares not ſuffer the Genoeſe and the French to imagine it is inclined to abandon its neutrality. This, likewiſe, accounts for the effects which have been produced by the artful negociations of Mr. Drake and Lord Hood.

MADRID Jan. 20.

It ſhould ſeem that the court of Spain intereſted in the re-eſtabliſhment of the Houſe of Bourbon ought to have found no difficulty in acknowledging Monſieur Regent of France. Such, however, is the weakneſs of this court, and its want of confidence in its allies, that it dares not venture on this conduct. The title of Regent had been given to Monſieur in the court almanac; but the edition was ſuddenly withdrawn, and the ſheet in which the title ſtood reprinted.

A part of the army of Rouſillon is gone into cantonments; it is reduced to 18,000 men fit for ſervice. Epidemical fevers ſtill continue, and the number of ſick and wounded is eſtimated at 16,000

The Spaniards being in poſſeſſion of the town of Collioure, and the forts of St. Elme, and the Bellgarde, hope to maintain themſelves in Rouſill on, by ſtrengthening their army with 20,000 recruits, raiſed as it is ſaid, by government. But tho' they feel the neceſſity of quickening the ſlow motion of the Spaniards, if they would reſiſt the impetuoſity of the French, and though conncils have often been held at Madrid, to which the beſt informed military men have been called there is every reaſon to fear, the French will ſoon aſſault Perpignan in maſs, and that the Spaniards will be reduced to endeavor to ſtop their progreſs in the defiles of Catalonia.

It is affirmed, that the Vice Admiral Borgia who commands the diviſion of Cadiz, will go to Carthagena, and command the ſquadron which is to remain in in the Mediteranean. It is preſumed that Langara will go to Cadiz, and perhaps act in concert with Engliſh on the ocean.

COWES, Eng. January 30.

The Heſſian cavalry, 900 in number, are all landed, and the ſtores of Mr. Alderman Macaulay and other proprietors converted into ſtabling for their accommodation.

The horſes begin viſibly to recover their wonted ſtrength and animation, and will, we have no doubt, in a ſhort time make a reſpectable appearance.

The infantry, in number 2000, remain on board the tranſports which are moored to the quays, but diſembark daily to air and exerciſe.

General Hunter's brigade, conſiſting of the 54th, 57th, and 59th regiments of Britiſh troops, is to continue at this place —the 78th Highland regiment marched yeſterday for Newport, to be quartered there for the winter.

Lord Moira occupies the houſe built by the late Mr. Mark Gregory, and receives daily, at a ſplendid table, the Engliſh and foreign officers of diſtinction—they principally compoſe his ſtaff.

In the harbor are, upwards of 100 ſail of tranſports and veſſels of different nations.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

THE twelve royaliſts, arrived at Jerſey, are ſaid to come from Anciene, whence they have reached the coaſt of Britanny, and effected their eſcape on board a veſſel they found near the coaſt. Theſe gentlemen, no doubt, belong to the corps of general Biron which according to the reports read in the Convention, was on the 22d of December, defeated and diſperſed near Avernay. This corps conſiſted of no more than 3 or 4000 men. The accounts of thoſe fugitives cannot, therefore, inform us of the ſituation of the corps of royaliſts on the right bank of the Loire, and ſtill leſs of thoſe on the left banks of this river, under the orders of the Chevalier Charette.

But however this may be, certain it is, that Lord Moira is continuing his preparations for the intended deſcent. Some people are apt to find fault with the ſlowneſs of its execution, becauſe it enables the Republicans to encreaſe their means of defence. But the wiſdom of our government, and the prudence of the general to whom this important expedition is entruſted, entitled to ſuppoſe, that all the obſtacles able to oppoſe its ſucceſs have been foreſeen, and the moſt effectual meaſures taken to counteract them ſo as to enſure ſucceſs.

A rumour has been ſpread, that the Emperor now refuſes the troops promiſed for the above expedition. But we are convinced that this report is groundleſs, and that his imperial majeſty, inſtead of withdrawing his aſſiſtance in the execution of this enterprize, would readily encreaſe it if required.

The revenue of the cuſtoms for the laſt, quarter, ending the 5th January, 1794, exceeds the ſame quarter of the former year, in the ſum of 486,579l. 16s 1d. This branch of the publis revenue has certainly not felt any material deficiency by the war.

Accounts from Alexandria ſtate, that the caravan, which goes every year from Mecca to Grand Cairo with all ſorts of the moſt precious merchandize has been attacked and totally pillaged by a numerous horde of Arabian banditti.

February 12.

The Editor of the Leyden Gazette, the friend of truth and liberty as far as the circumſtances under which his paper is publiſhed will permit, introduces the Speech of Mr. Waſhington, on opening the Congreſs in December, with the following preface:

"While Europe, towards the cloſe of the eighteenth century, preſents an aſpect the moſt doleful to philanthropy, deeply afflicted by the inconſiderate zeal with which men ruſh into oppoſite extremes, equally averſe to public happineſs; it ſeems to have been reſerved for the New-World to furniſh the conſolation of this melancholy period, &, perhaps an aſylum for the friends of freedom, the baſis of permanent tranquility. The United States of America, afford the example of a government truly juſt and moderate. For this, next to the public ſpirit and a national character of equity and wiſdom, they are indebted to ſome great men; among whom none will diſpute the firſt place with the illuſtrious Waſhington. It is impoſſible to read, but with real pleaſure the ſucceſſive, productions of his pen, either as a ſtateſman or a ſoldier."

SUPPLY.

The following are literal Copies of Mr. Pitt's Reſolutions.

10d per gallon on ſingle brandy imported
20d ——— on brandy above proof imported
8d ——— on rum from the Britiſh Colonies
16d ——— on ditto above proof
8d ——— on warehouſed rum
16d ——— on over-proof ditto
10d ——— on ſingle ſpirits imported
20d ——— on over-proof ditto

To be paid by the Importers.

1d per gallon for Waſh for extracting Spirits for home conſumption
1d per gallon for Cyder and Perry, or any other waſh for ditto
2d per gallon for waſh made from refuſed wine, or foreign cyder
2s 8d for every 96 gallons of waſh made by Biſhop of Maidſtone

To be paid by the makers or diſtillers.

5d half-penny per gallon for ſpirits made in Scotland and imported
Alſo an additional duty in proportion to the over proof

To be paid by the importers.

20d per 1000 on bricks
18d ditto on plain tiles
4s 6d per 1000 on pan tiles not exceeding 10 inches ſquare
2s 2d ditto addition exceeding ten inches
1s 10d per 1000 for tiles other than the above

To be paid by the makers.

And a drawback to be allowed on exportation.

1l 3s 4d per cwt upon books imported
1s 6d for every 1000 bricks imported
1s 10d per 1000 plain tiles imported
4s 10d per 1000 for pan or ridge tiles imported
1s 10d per 1000 for ditto above ten inches
1s 10d per 1000 for all other tiles imported
10s per ton upon ſlates carried coaſtwiſe
2s 6d ditto upon ſtones, gurnet and marble

That the duties of exciſe on papers, paſteboard, mill boards, ſcale boards, and glazed paper, do ceaſe, and that there be charged in lieu thereof.

No I. 2d half-penny per lb exciſe duty upon paper for writing, drawing and printing
No II. 1d per lb upon coloured and whited brown, except elephant and cartridge.
No III. Half-penny per lb for writing paper
No IV. 2d half-penny per lb upon all other papers, except ſheathing and button paper.
No V. 10s 6d per cwt upon paſteboard, milboard, ſcaleboard and glazed papers

A drawback to be allowed on exportation.

That the duties of Cuſtoms of the above do ceaſe, and there be taken in lieu thereof,

10d per lb. on No. I. imported
2d per lb. on No. II. imported
6d per lb. on paper hangings imported
10d per lb. on all other papers imported
2s per cwt. upon paſteboards, &c. imported
10s 8 3-4 on flint glaſs imported
8s and 3 farthings on materials uſed in making window glaſs
A drawback of 8d 3 farthings on every foot of Plate glaſs imported
14s 6d per cwt. on flint glaſs exported
9s 11d per ditto. on crown ditto. exported
1d 3 farthings per foot on French plate ditto exported
14s on French Plate ditto. imported
9s 11d on French Window ditto. imported
14s per cwt. on other glaſs imported
10s 8d three farthings per cwt. on plates of glaſs not leſs than 1485 ſquare inches, made in Great Britain
A ſtamp duty of 100l. upon contracts of perſons ſerving as clerk to attornies
100l. admittance for every attorney
50l. for contracts of clerks to Attornies in courts of conſcience
50l. for admittance of attornies in the Welſh courts

That the additional duties upon foreign ſpirits imported, granted and continued by Acts of 31 Geo. III. be made perpetual.

Alſo upon ſugar by Act 31 Geo. III. be made perpetual
Alſo a drawback on ſugar, allowed by the ſaid act, to be made perpetual
That the ſaid duties be carried to the conſolidated fund.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 6.

The LOAN and TAXES.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the different reſolutions moved yeſterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the committee of ways and means, for raiſing money by loan, and creating a fund riſing out of new taxes for paying intereſt for the ſame.

The Clerk, according to the uſual form, read the reſolutions twice—on the ſecond reading.

Mr. Fox roſe, not for the purpoſe of giving any oppoſition to the reſolutions, but ſimply of aſking for ſome information on a ſubject, which did not appear to him very clear. He obſerved, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the courſe of his ſpeech yeſterday, had drawn a compariſon between the produce of the permanent taxes of two different years, on which he grounded his opinion of the probable future produce that might be expected from them. The account of the laſt year ending the 5th of October, 1793, from which it appeared that the total produce of all the taxes for that period amounted to 14.800,000l. but then from the ſum muſt be deducted the produce of taxes that were not permanent, and which could not of courſe be taken as part of a permanent fund. It was ſtated in that account that no leſs a ſum than 700,000l. was deducted from the above ſum, becauſe ſuch was the amount of temporary taxes, if then this ſtatement was correct, it would follow that the Right Honorable gentleman had greatly overſtated the fund, which might be conſidered as permanent; and conſequently he would next year have occaſion to apply for aid to make good a deficiency in a fund which he conſidered yeſterday as productive to the amount at which he had taken it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that he had proceeded upon the moſt authentic accounts that he could procure, and he believed, they were perfectly accurate. He had firſt eſtimated the groſs produce of the taxes, forming the aggregate fund at 15,400,000l. and from this ſum he had deducted what had been paid into it out of the produce of temporary taxes, and afterward made allowance for the defalcation that would be occaſioned by taxes already repealed, or about to be repealed, which, together amounted to 10,000l. ſo that the ſum which he might return as permanent, would be 15,290,000l. The printed account of the three firſt quarters of the year 1793, quoted by the Hon. gentleman, was very authentic and correct; the difference between it and that on which he himſelf had argued might ariſe from the different way of making up accounts in the different departments of the revenue. In the cuſtoms, for inſtance, was generally given the groſs receipt, without mentioning how much was to be paid out of it under the head of drawbacks or bounties;—whilſt the accounts made up at the Exchequer ſtated the ſums actually paid in there; ſo that on the firſt view of the totals of the two accounts, it would ſeem as if there was ſome very capital miſtake in one of them, though in reality there was none.

After ſome little further converſation, from which it appeared that Mr. Fox was ſatisfied with the explanation given by Mr. Pitt, the Speaker put the queſtion on each reſolution ſeparately, which paſſed without any obſervation, except that when the reſolution for laying an additional tax on bricks, ſlates, tiles, &c.

Col. Baſtard ſaid, that in the Weſt of England the principal manure of the country was marle; he hoped therefore, that care would be taken in the framing of the bill which ſhould be brought in on this ſubject, that marle ſo uſed ſhould not be ſubject to the tax.

No one ſpoke in conſequence of this obſervation, ſo that the reſolution paſſed without further remark.

And then the queſtion was put on the laſt reſolution, for ſubjecting every perſon to be admitted in future to act as an attorney to the payment of 100l.

The reſolutions having been all confirmed by the houſe, it was ordered that Mr. Hobart, Lord Mornington, Mr. Roſe, &c. ſhould prepare and bring in bills founded on the ſame.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sunday February 2.

On account of the great influx of buſineſs preſſing on the committee of General Safety, the care to watch over the fabrication of falſe Aſſignats was transferred to the Committee of Aſſignats and Money, this Committee empowered to iſſue mandates of arreſt.

General Laroque, on trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal, deſired that the whole army in which he ſerved, might be examined as witneſſes. The Convention conſidering this as an artifice to evade juſtice, ordered that the Tribunal ſhould pay no attention to it.

Ordered that the Council of Health prepare a report, on a plan diſcovered by Guiton Morvaux, for purifying the air of hoſpitals at a ſmall expence.

The Committee of Vigilance of the department of Paris denounced a woman who had ſold her daughter to proſtitution. Referred to the Committee of General Safety.

The Committee of Public Safety propoſed a decree on the Marine, which was adopted. The ſame Committee propoſed, that the Capt. and officers of any ſhip of the line that ſhould ſtrike to leſs than double her own force, ſhould be puniſhed with death, as traitors to their country; and that the mariners who ſhould take a ſhip one third ſtronger than their own, ſhould be rewarded and promoted.

The Committee of General Safety propoſed to releaſe Generals Rouſin and Vincent, againſt whoſn no charge had been preferred.

Leonard Boudon ſaid, the Committee of Contracts had heavy charges againſt them both.

Danton ſaid, there was reaſon to fear that theſe charges, made by Philippeaux, were the offspring of malice; that the indiſcretions of Rouſin and Vincent were the effect of patriotiſm too ardent to be prudent—and the Convention decreed their releaſe.

Monday, February 3.

The National agent writes from Chateigneraye that the National Guards of the free Communes of that diſtrict are employed night and day in hunting the Rebels like beaſts of prey. They had juſt brought in an ex-noble of the name of Marai, late preſident of the Revolutionary Committee at Bretigny. He owned that he had lived for ſix weeks in the woods. He had a quantity of aſſignats upon him.

From the American Minerva.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

THE anſwer of the Swiſs Canton's to the Declaration of Lord Fitzgerald, publiſhed in the Minerva of yeſterday, furniſhes a moſt brilliant leſſon for all good patriots in America. Theſe Cantons enjoy almoſt excluſively the little portion of Freedom left under the old governments of Europe, as the United States do the freedom of the New World. The allied powers have been inceſſantly importuning the Cantons to take part in the war againſt France, as certain Jacobin Emiſſaries and incendiaries have been plotting to drag America into the war in favor of France. But the parallel goes farther. The Swiſs Republicans ſuffered moſt attrocious inſults and indignities from a faction in France, and nearly one thouſand of their brave ſoldiers were maſſacred on the 10th of Auguſt 1792, *without a crime*. Juſt ſo the United States have been robbed and plundered by the Britiſh cruiſers of an immenſe amount of property, and their ſeamen and flag groſsly inſulted. As the allied powers made uſe of the maſſacre of the Swiſs guards to inflame the reſentment of the Republics, and made them take part in the war; ſo the incendiaries of France and America have made uſe of the injuries done to our trade to hurry us into a long deſolating war.—There is ſomething very intereſting in this compariſon.

But mark the words of the Cantons in their note to Lord Fitzgerald—Liſten, ye incendiaries, ye fire-ſide heroes, ye enemies of your country, liſten, and learn wiſdom from the brave and venerable Republicans of Switzerland—They ſay

"However afflicting the remembrance of thoſe terrible events in France (which your excellency has brought to our recollection) and the ſad fate of our brethren who ſuffered ſo unfortunately may be, yet our grief muſt nevertheleſs yield to the principles of our conſtitution: theſe principles have reſted for ſeveral centuries on the relations of peace, amity, and good neighborhood with all the ſurrounding powers.

"The operation of theſe principles has never been interrupted by foreign wars.—A rigid and exact neutrality was the invariable maxim of our anceſtors, and having received it as a ſacred inheritance, we have conceived it to be our duty to abide by it in the preſent war. And this conduct has produced a ſalutary influence, not only on our external ſafety, but on our internal peace."

Mark the laſt ſentence—it is full of good ſenſe and ſound political reaſon. They procced to declare that accuſtomed to obſerve ſcrupulouſly all engagements, they will not wander from their neutrality—and they will unite their force to repel even the ſlighteſt attempts to diſturb their repoſe.

In this reſolution of the Helvetic body, there is found morality, and true national policy united with the dignity of a free government. Revenge is laid out of the queſtion—the unprovoked ſlaughter of nearly a thouſand of their brethren, commands their grief, but does not change their policy—They will not riſk ten thouſand lives to revenge the loſs of one thouſand; nor plunge millions in diſtreſs to gratify a *ſavage paſſion*. How heroic this conduct, and how *amiable* as well as *patriotic* the principle from which it ſprings! Reflect on the Swiſs Cantons, ye falſe patriots, who would expoſe thouſands of lives, and thirty, perhaps forty millions of

money to puniſh Great Britain, and revenge the loſs of a million or two of property. View the example of the brave Republicans of Switzerland, and learn truth and wiſdom.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, April 12.

To the Truſtees of the Humane Society in Boſton.

Eaſt Windſor, (Con.) 1794.

He who ſaves the life of another is a benefactor to mankind. The following caſe of one ſaved from drowning, whoſe condition appeared helpleſs, is mentioned with an earneſt wiſh that any who may providentially be in a ſimilar dreadful ſituation, may experience the happy effects of the experiment.

Several years ago, Mr. John Biſſell who kept a ferry in this town, and with whom I was acquainted piloted a footman and his wife over the river on the ice, a ſmall ſnow had fallen the night preceding, and hidden the path, and rendered it unſafe for ſtrangers to paſs without a guide, on account of the openings or breathing places frequent in frozen rivers.

A lad about 12 years of age, who lived with Mr. Biſſel followed his maſter. There was a hole cut through the ice, near the ſhore for the conveniency of cattle to drink. The lad went to the hole, and while amuſing himſelf with puſhing the ſnow into the water, his feet ſlipped and he immediately diſappeared. The water was of conſiderable depth.

Mr. Biſſel, with a preſence of mind uncommon in ſuch ſudden ſurpriſe, ran to the ſhore and ſeizing a large billet of wood, and being long acquainted with the courſe and rapidity of the ſtream ran about five rods below the place, and exerting all his ſtrength, by repeated hard blows, broke the ice, then puſhing away the broken pieces, laid down upon the ice, his face touching the water, and eagerly looking for the lad's coming down. He had not been many ſeconds in that ſituation, when he ſaw him coming towards him, his head about a foot below the ice. He plunged in his arm, and ſeizing the lad drew him out, motionleſs, and to appearance dead. But by the application of warming things, he was providentially reſtored to his uſual health, in two or three hours. He had been under the ice ſix or eight minutes.

DAVID M'CLURE.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 26.

Yeſterday about 11 o'clock, the Preſident accompanied by the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and a number of reſpectable citizens, went down the river in one of the New Caſtle Packets, to view Fort Miſflin and other places on the banks of the Delaware.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

BY THE FANNY OF GREENOCK.

Yeſterday arrived here from Greenock; the ſhip Fanny, Captain Braine, after a paſſage of 35 days. By this arrival we have received London papers as late as the 1ſt, and Glaſgow papers to the 7th March—The papers do not contain any thing very important—they are moſtly filled with Parliamentary ſketches—of which we ſhall continue to publiſh extracts. The following, however, appearing the moſt important, claim our earlieſt attention.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.

The head quarters of the Auſtrians will be this evening at Valenciennes.—M. de Clairfayt will command 20,000 men at Tournay: The Prince de Cobourg 40,000 at Soleſmes, between Cateau and Cambray; and the Prince of Hohenlohe 20,000 on the banks of the Sambre.—There will be alſo 9000 men between Beaumons, Maubeuge, and Philippeville; 19,000 Dutch troops, and 12,000 Auſtrians, will protect Namur; and M. de Beaulieu will have 9000 at Arion. Such are our diſpoſitions. The 15,000 Auſtrians that are at Treves will be charged to cover the Electorate. The Engliſh, Heſſians, and Hanoverians alone, are charged with the defence of Weſt-Flanders from Menin to the ſea.

LONDON, February 14.

M. Perigord, Biſhop of Antun, is going to Philadelphia with Madame de Flaunalt, whoſe huſband was guillotined at St. Omers. They will be accompanied by Beaumets, an Ex-conſtituent, and the Ex-miniſter Narbonne.—The Ex-conſtituents d'Andre, Lameth, d'Aiguillon, and Luſignan, will ſoon follow them to America.

February 15.

It is generally underſtood that our government will ſtop all American ſhips now in the river, bound to France. The urgency of affairs requires every vigilance on our part to prevent any ſupplies being ſent to that country, which is ſo very hard preſſed at this moment for articles of the firſt neceſſity for carrying on the war.

Great quantities of pot-aſh have been lately exported from this kingdom to France in neutral ſhips; the French having, it is ſaid, diſcovered a method of uſing this ſalt inſtead of ſalt-petre, in the compoſition of gunpowder.

When Meſſrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and Margarot, were conducted on board the hulks at Woolwich, their baggage was not received, and they themſelves were obliged to put on the common convicts jacket, and ſubmit to have their heads ſhaved.

February 18.

Yeſterday accounts were received from America, brought to this country by two ſhips from New-York, with letters as late as the 14th of January. By theſe we learn, that Congreſs had received intelligence of the proclamation of our Privy Council of the 6th of November laſt, for ſeizing American ſhips under certain circumſtances; as well as of the capture of ſeveral American ſhips in the Weſt-Indies. Congreſs however, had wiſely determined on preſerving a ſtrict neutrality with all nations. American ſtocks have riſen in conſequence.

February 20.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the ſchooner Succeſs, Captain Leech, from Norfolk to Liverpool, informs. that two days previous to his departure from thence, a letter was received from Mr. Parker, a Member of Congreſs, from Virginia, which ſtated, that the United States were on the eve of a war—that Cougreſs had paſſed a reſolution to fortify all the towns on the ſea coaſt—that upwards of 50 pieces of cannon were to be mounted for the defence of Charleſton, and that orders had been iſſued for buying up, on account of the American Government, all the arms and ammunition which could be procured.

The Duke of York, in the enſuing campaign, is to act under the direction of Col. Maek, and the combined armies are not to waſte their time by ſtopping on the way to attack or beſiege any of the ſtrongly fortified towns on the frontiers, but to proceed in a maſs to Paris.—STAR.

Government yeſterday received advice from Portſmouth, that the cutter which was diſpatched from thence on Thurſday evening to look into the ports of France, from whence the expected invaſion was ſaid to be projected, is returned, after running ſo cloſe on ſhore as narrowly to have eſcaped a red-hot ball from a battery; and reports that there are no troops embarked, nor ſhipping ſo numerous, or preparations in any ſtate of forwardneſs ſuch as had been conjectured.

The French, having made great additions to their ſtrength, along all the frontiers from Liſle to Dunkirk, threaten another inroad upon Weſt Flanders, and already ſome ſevere ſkirmiſhes have taken place, at the allied out poſts. Gun-boats are ſaid to have ſailed from Dunkirk, for the purpoſe of attacking Oſtend by ſea, to which place their troops, in great numbers, are endeavouring to preſs forward by land. In the mean time, it is ſatisfactory to know, that Oſtend has been, for ſome time, in a condition to make a vigorous defence.

The Juno Frigate, Captain Hood, coming from Gibraltar, entered the road of Toulon, not knowing of the recapture of that place, anchored off the Caſerns;—when a boat with a French officer came to announce to the Captain, that he was priſoner of war. Capt. Hood requeſted the Frenchman to take ſome refreſhment in his cabin, and profited by this interval to cut his cables, and then bore away under a briſk gale. The French batteries ſeeing the Juno ſheer off, directed a violent diſcharge upon her, two of which went completely through her without killing a man.

Febuuory 21.

Official news has been received by one of the Foreign Miniſters from his court of Perpignan having ſurrendered to the Spaniards. The particulars are not ſtated.

February 22.

Our letters from Bruſſels, dated the 18th inſt. ſtate, that the movement of the French, which we had notice of in our laſt letters, was not a falſe alarm. The French had actually began their operations, and that in a moſt formidable way. They advanced on the ſide of Maubeuge, and on the 15th a violent cannonade commenced on the Auſtrian out-poſts. All the Engliſh troops have moved from their cantonment, and the Auſtrians have advanced from Mons to the frontiers.—

The Prince of Cobourg had been for two days at Bavay, and it was thought that he would remove his head-quarters to Valenciennes; as for the preſent at leaſt they muſt continue on the defenſive;—70,000 French are already aſſembled before that place, but it appears that Pichegru yet waits the arrival of the cavalry.

Ten ſail of French Eaſt-India men have reached Port l'Orient, an event which has cauſed much joy among the under-writers at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, where ſome of them were deeply inſured. This arrival is to be the more regretted by this country, as the French have thereby received a large ſupply of ſalt-petre, an article of which they were very much in want.

The brig Union, of Boſton, Captain Snow, lately put into Galway in diſtreſs, bound from Virginia to Dublin, laden with tobacco, was wrecked on the coaſt of Wales, on her paſſage from Galway, and two of her crew unfortunately periſhed. The George, Simms, (an American) from Maryland to Bremen, is taken and carried into Moirlaix, & ordered to Breſt.

The great number of French collected about Longwi and Thionville, ſeem to threaten the Province of Luxembourg with an invaſion. The Auſtrian generals have put that fortreſs, which, after Gibraltar, is the ſtrongeſt in Europe, in a moſt reſpectable ſtate of defence.

On the 10th and 11th inſt. ſeveral bloody ſkirmiſhes were fought about Orchies, in which the Auſtrian huſſars took a great number of priſoners.

Letters from Leghorn, dated January 31, ſtate the ſafe arrival of the Juno frigate, Capt. Alexander Hood, in that port. He brought with him the Republican officer and 10 ſeamen whom he had made priſoners at Toulon.

March 1.

Laſt night Mr. Sparrow, the meſſenger, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with diſpatches from our army in Flanders. A general movement has taken place, and the Britiſh forces had all drawn towards the neighbourhood of Courtray expecting an attack. Their Head quarters are now at Haerlibeke.

As the armies are now in general motion, the campaign may be expected immediately to commence. The prince of Cobourg arrived at Valenciennes on the 19th, where he has taken up his head-quarters. He was received with the moſt lively demonſtrations of joy, and the city was illuminated on the occaſion.

Yeſterday accounts were received in town by the Minerva from Bengal, for Oſtend; that the Princeſs Royal, Eaſt Indiaman outward bound, on the 27th of September laſt, near the Sunda Iſlands, fell in with three French frigates, and engaged them for upwards of one hour, when ſhe was obliged to ſtrike to their ſuperior force. The carpenter was killed; the ſixth mate, and two ſeamen wounded.

The dreadful fire which broke out at Gottenbourgh, on the 4th inſtant, began juſt oppoſite the town-houſe, which had a narrow eſcape; the flames and heat reached it from the other ſide of the canal, and nothing but the moſt ſtrenuous exertions could have ſaved it. It is computed that from 100 to 120 houſes have been conſumed, and upwards of 2000 people loſt their all in the ſpace of ten hours; fortunately none of the Britiſh have ſuffered.

Friday died his Grace the Duke of New-caſtle.

NEW-YORK.

We rejoice to find accounts fromvarious Iſlands of the releaſe of American ſhipping. It looks like a return of friendly intercourſe with the iſlands in due time; but when the beſt face is put upon the whole buſineſs, every man muſt pronounce it a moſt infamous ſeries of abuſive treatment.

The ſhip Holland, Capt. Franklin arrived at the Texel 22d, January laſt, after having been taken and carried into Cowes by the Engliſh Cutter Swan; who after examining the papers releaſed him immediately.

The Holland was laden with ſugar and coffee, the produce of the French Wek-India iſlands.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, dated February 10, 1794, *to his Correſpondent in New-York.*

"I have effected Inſurance on the freight of your ſhip at ſix guineas per cent. When is is conſidered that for ſome time paſt French cruiſers have ſtopped almoſt every American veſſel they have met with, and ſent them to France, of the fate of whoſe cargoes and alſo of their freights, we are ignorant, I am led to hope the owners of the ſhip will think ſhe was done on very moderate terms. Amongſt thoſe veſſels ſuppoſed to be in France, is the Mary, Capt, Haley; as ſince her arrival off Falmouth the 4th, ult, there has been no account of her.

THE French paper from which we copied the paragraph of Mæſtricht and Breda having been taken by the French, as mentioned in yeſterday's Gazette, was handed us amongſt LATE papers; but on examination, find IT to be an old paper of Feb. 1793.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 10th, 1794.

"It is with pleaſure I mention, that appearances are very flattering of that good underſtanding which exiſts between this country and yours, not being at preſent interrupted—the American committee, whereof I a member, a few days ago preſented a memorial to the Admiralty, requeſting a convoy to ſail from Falmouth or Plymouth early next month, to take under their protection veſſels bound to the United States, which thay have promiſed to grant."

ARRIVED.

Ship Eliice, Harvey,	London
Fanny, Braine,	Greenock
Mary, Puller,	Gibraltar

Seventy-five paſſengers came in the Fanny, from Grenock, many of whom were cabbin paſſengers.

The ſhip James, Howard, arrived at Dover, 15th February.

The ſhip Atlas, Bunker, arrived at Londonderry, after a ſhort paſſage.

The ſhip Providence, Martin, from this port, is arrived at Leith.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives April 25.

On motion by Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, amended by Mr. Parker,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered, on behalf of this Houſe, in terms expreſſive of their ſenſibility, for the friendly and affectionate manner in which they have addreſſed the Congreſs of the United States, with an unequivocal aſſurance that the Repreſentatives of the People of the United States, have much intereſt in the happineſs and proſperity of the French Republic.

Ordered, That Mr. William Smith and Mr. Parker, be a committee to wait on the Preſident with the foregoing reſolution.

*** The St. Domingo ſufferers will receive a further aſſiſtance from the fund advanced by Congreſs, by applying at the corner of Water and Walnut-Street, on Monday, from 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. A ſmall ſum is reſerved to aſſiſt thoſe in diſtreſs, who have an opportunity of quitting the United States.

The Printers are requeſted to inſert the above. April 26th, 1794.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 26.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called

The Rivals.

To which will be added,

A New ſerious Pantomime, never performed here, called

LA FORET NOIRE,

OR THE

NATURAL SON.

With New Muſic by Mr. Reinagle, and New Scenery by Mr. Milburn.

The Pantomime under the direction of Mr. Francis.

Geronte, father of Lucille	Mr. Green
Lanzedan, Lucille's lover	Mr. Moreton
Adolphe, the natural ſon,	Maſter T. Warrell
Pince, a finical Abbe,	Mr. Francis
Lubin, a peaſant,	Mr. Warrell
Fronte & Paſquin, ſervants to Geronte,	Meſſrs. Warrell & Darley jun.
Lucille, (Daughter to Geronte)	Madame Gardie, from the Theatre a-Paris being her firſt appearance on this ſtage.
Marton, Lucille's maid,	Miſs Rowſon

BANDITTI.

Le Terreuir, captain of the banditti,	Mr. Marſhall
Sans Quartier, the lieutenant	Mr. Cleveland
Robbers,	Meſſrs. Bliſſet, De Moulin, Lee, Baſon, &c.

Books, deſcriptive of the Pantomime, to be had at the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet faſ, BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

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THOMAS DOBSON,
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☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are subjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIIth is in some forwardness.

On the first of September, 1792, the price of subscription was increased TEN dollars on all setts not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.

*** As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the setts, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any setts after the first day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w

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Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.

This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME. The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. West, Boston; Isaia Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Frederick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.

April 4. mw&f3w

ADVERTISEMENT.
SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,
THE FOLLOWING
Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

The		containing	acres
Southwest quar. of	Township No.	2,	9,424
Northwest do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeast do.	do.	6,	10,525
Southwest do.	do.	7,	9000
Southwest do	do.	8,	3,950
Northwest do.	do.	8,	6,250
Southeast do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeast do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northwest do.	do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

These lands are rapidly encreasing in value, large settlements are already made in several of the townships; the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen street, New-York.

April 10. tuth&s t14M

Pennsylvania Hospital,
4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are desired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 6th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to choose twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the ensuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

(NO. 60)
District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered that

on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;

"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual survey; containing an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties; of the situation of all the principal public buildings; of the rivulets, and as much of the Canal as lies within the compass of the draft, by H. P. Folie: published by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

April 9. w&s2w

Treasury Department,
Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue until the sixth of May next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting service.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky
One quart of salt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds soap
One pound candles

April 21. mw&s2w

The annual election
FOR
Directors and a Treasurer
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth street, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o clock in the afternoon, when the treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary

April 7. m&w t5th May.

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither } State of Maryland. High Court of Chancery, March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&s3w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.
John Dorsey,
No. 22, North 3d street.

April 12. tuth&s6w

Just Imported,
In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

John Donaldson.

April 4. d1w w&s1t

Philad. April 22, 1794.

*** Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and children of Presbyterian Ministers*, that a meeting of said corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

tuth&s6t

Treasury Department,
Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by post or otherwise. will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitness of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in smelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting and boring the cannon (which are to be cast *solidly*) will require to be particularly stated.

Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the necessary particulars in regard to the several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.

April 17. tuth&s2w.

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market street.

April 14. m&thtf

Just Published,
In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,
AN ESSAY ON THE
Natural Equality of Men,
On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem asferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tu&ftf

The Public are cautioned to
beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following
MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 17

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills
of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3 South Fourth-Street.